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Souls' Church. They present an excellent illustration of the way in which the historical narratives of the Old Testament may be used for the purposes of religious instruction and inspiration to holy living. While here and there a somewhat too forceful or allegorical use is made of the historical material, in the main the treatment of this material is sound and sober. On the other hand, the author shows himself possessed of a remarkable power to discern the true spiritual significance of life and history.—S. BURNHAM.

Einleitung in die Bibel. 3te Auflage. Von R. Schlatter. (Calw: Vereinsbuchhandlung, 1901; pp. 551; M. 4.) This book does not discuss questions of authorship or of the time of composition of the various books of the Bible, as one might infer from its comprehensive title. The author addresses himself not so much to the student of biblical literature as to the average Christian, to whom historical and critical questions are of minor importance. The book desires to show, in a popular way, what the Bible, taken as a whole, teaches. Each book of the Bible is, therefore, taken up separately, and a short analysis of its contents is given. There is no attempt at a minute exegesis of any passage. When a question of authorship must be raised, the author usually states the traditional view. The book is exceedingly helpful for the class of readers for which it is written.—A. J. RAMAKER.

Heilige Geschichte. Die Geschichte des Reiches Gottes in historischer Darstellung auf Grund der Quellen. 2 Bde. Von M. Werbatus. (Leipzig: Deichert, 1900; pp. 388, 266; M. 9.) This "Sacred History" takes the Bible in the traditional order of its historical books, and retells the biblical story as it stands, inserting psalms, prophecies, and epistles where they seem to belong. The chronology is made up from calculations based on biblical data, a procedure which leads to such conclusions as the year 713 B. C. for the invasion of Sennacherib. No use is made of non-Hebrew data in the Old Testament portion. The value of such a treatment of Old Testament history is easily estimated.—G. S. GOODSPEED.

Class Readings in the Bible. From the Standpoint of the Higher Criticism. By Walter L. Sheldon. (Chicago: Unity Publishing Co., 1901; pp. 236; \$0.50.) A manual for teachers of classes whose knowledge of Scripture is limited. Part I deals with "Prophecy;" Part II with

"The Historical Books;" Part III with "The New Testament." Only twenty-six pages are given to Jesus, five to the Psalms, and none to the wisdom books. The book gives evidence of a very imperfect assimilation of the results of modern criticism. Its *dicta* are quite unreliable, and at times amusing. Whatever there may be of value is spoiled by a persistent use of incorrect English.—C. D. GRAY.

The Great Symbols. By W. J. Townsend. (London: Kelly, 1901; pp. 200; 2s. 6d.) The starting-point of the author's thought is that the various parts and aspects of the Old Testament ritual are significant. This was also the principle upon which the older typologists based their interpretations, not only of the ritual, but of the whole Old Testament history. Dr. Townsend, however, discards the fanciful and arbitrary typology of the older writers on the subject. But when we come to his own views we fail to see that he substitutes a sounder principle of interpretation. The difference between his explanations of the great symbols and the typology which he sets aside as fantastic, is one not of class, but of variety within the class. If his results are not as grotesque as those of the older typologists, it is because he has brought to his task a generally healthier view of the Bible and its inspiration. The book may, therefore, be regarded as more satisfactory than similar books published fifty years ago, but by no means a true and final interpretation of the profoundly significant emblems of the old ritual.—A. C. ZENOS.

Grammatica Linguae Hebraicae, cum exercitiis et glossario. Studiis academicis accommodata a Vinc. Zapletal: (Paderbornae: Schoeningh, 1902; pp. viii + 138; M. 2.80.) This is a grammar intended primarily for the use of the author's own classes in their first study of the language, and is therefore written in Latin, since the constituency of the University of Freiburg (Switzerland) includes students of various nationalities, many of whom are but slightly acquainted with German. The treatment is concise and clear, and well calculated to bring before the student the more important facts of Hebrew grammar. However, the author is concerned with mere phenomena, almost to the exclusion of all consideration of the fundamental laws of the language. He is content to enumerate facts for the most part, without making any attempt to explain them. This is hardly the most attractive, or the most effective, method, even for beginners. The discussion of noun-formations, as well as the whole treatment of the vowels, is very inade-